

REMARKS

Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7-14, 16-27, 29, 30 and 32-50 remain pending in the application. Reconsideration is respectfully requested in light of the following remarks.

Section 102(e) Rejection:

The Final Action rejects claims 1-2, 4-5, 7-14, 16-27, 29-30 and 32-50 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Roberts et al. (U.S. Patent 6,560,633) (hereinafter "Roberts"). As set forth in more detail below, Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection as to the currently pending claims.

The Roberts reference pertains to a method for creating web services. According to Roberts, instead of hand coding a web service, a template may be created that provides XML definitions (runtime model) of a web service application. The code for the web service application can be generated from the template at runtime. *See, e.g., col. 2, lines 35-62.*

Contrary to the Examiner's assertion in regard to claim 1, Roberts does not teach a client accessing a space service according to a schema for the space service, wherein the space service is configured to provide functions to manage or access the one or more service advertisements in the space, wherein the functions of the space service are invoked according to the schema for the space service which specifies one or more messages for invoking functions of the space service, and wherein the schema specifies messages usable to read advertisements from the space and publish advertisements in the space. The Examiner refers to the web services directory of Roberts as a space service. However, Roberts describes its web services directory as a database of the templates that are used to build the runtime models for web service applications (col. 4, lines 46-50; col. 5, lines 43-45). Roberts' web services directory is not a space service accessed by a client according to a schema, wherein the schema specifies messages usable to read advertisements from the space. Roberts does mention

the use of an XML schema (col. 4, lines 12-20). However, Roberts does not describe an XML schema that specifies one or more messages for invoking functions of the space service including messages usable by a client to read advertisements from the space. There is absolutely no teaching whatsoever in Roberts that a client accesses the web services directory according to a schema that specifies one or more messages for invoking functions of the web services directory. Although Roberts does mention XML schemas, Roberts does not teach a schema that specifies messages usable by a client for invoking functions of a space service.

In the "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Action, the Examiner responds to this argument by referring to the XML schema in Roberts as described at col. 4, lines 12-33 and col. 7, lines 1-32. However, all that is described in these sections of Roberts is the use of an XML schema to define data. Neither these sections nor any other portion of Roberts teaches a client accessing a space service according to a schema for the space service, wherein the schema specifies messages for invoking the functions of the space service to manage or access one or more service advertisements in the space to read advertisements from the space and publish advertisements in the space.

Furthermore, contrary to the Examiner's assertion, Roberts does not teach a client selecting a service advertisement from the space, and the client using the information from the selected service advertisement to execute the corresponding service. The Examiner refers to the description in Roberts of a requester generating an HTTP request to run a "model-based" web service. However, the requester in Roberts does not select an advertisement from a space of a space service, wherein the advertisement comprises information which is usable to access a corresponding service. Nor does the requester in Roberts use the information from the selected service advertisement to execute the corresponding service. The runtime models in Roberts are not used by clients. Instead, the runtime models are used by the web services engine to generate a web service application.

In the "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Action, the Examiner responds to this argument by quoting the following from Roberts: "When a requestor wants to run a WSA, he generates an HTTP request to run a special type of web service called a 'model-based' web service." "These web services have the responsibility of maintaining the runtime models for corresponding to WSA's." However, this portion of Roberts only teaches a request to run the model-based web service. Neither this portion nor any other portion of Roberts teaches a client selecting a service advertisement from the space, and the client using the information from the selected service advertisement to execute the corresponding service. There is no client in Roberts that selects a service advertisement from a space and then uses information from the selected service advertisement to execute the corresponding service.

In light of the above remarks, Applicants assert that the rejection is not supported by the cited art and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested. Applicants remind the Examiner that anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim. M.P.E.P. § 2131; *Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co.*, 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984). The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the claims. M.P.E.P. § 2131; *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Contrary to the Examiner's assertion in regard to claim 8, Roberts does not teach a client accessing the space service comprises the client searching the one or more service advertisements stored in the space. The Examiner refers to col. 4, lines 12-50, of Roberts. However, neither this portion nor any other portion of Roberts teaches a client searching one or more service advertisements stored in a space. Therefore, claim 8 is further distinguishable over Roberts.

Contrary to the Examiner's assertion in regard to claim 9, Roberts does not teach that each of the one or more service advertisements comprises a URL at which the corresponding service may be accessed and a schema which specifies messages

usable to invoke functions of the corresponding service. The Examiner refers to col. 5, lines 17-64 and col. 13, line 48, of Roberts. However, neither these portions nor any other portion of Roberts teaches service advertisements that comprises a URI at which the corresponding service may be accessed and a schema which specifies messages usable to invoke functions of the corresponding service. **Applicants note that the Examiner did not provide any rebuttal of this argument in his "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Action.**

Contrary to the Examiner's assertion in regard to claim 12, Roberts does not teach generating results in response to the executing the corresponding service for the selected service advertisement for the client, and publishing the results in a network-addressable location, wherein information usable to access the network-addressable location is provided in an advertisement for the network addressable-location. The Examiner refers to col. 4, lines 12-50, of Roberts. However, neither this portion nor any other portion of Roberts teaches publishing the results in a network-addressable location, wherein information usable to access the network-addressable location is provided in an advertisement for the network addressable-location. There is absolutely no mention at all in Roberts of publishing results generated by a service executed by a client. Nor is there any mention in Roberts of an advertisement that provides information usable to access the network-addressable location for the results. **Applicants note that the Examiner did not provide any rebuttal of this argument in his "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Action.**

Contrary to the Examiner's assertion in regard to claim 13, Roberts does not teach the client sending an instantiation request to the space after the selecting one of the service advertisements from the space. The Examiner refers to col. 5, lines 19-64, of Roberts. However, neither this portion nor any other portion of Roberts teaches client sending an instantiation request to the space after the selecting one of the service advertisements from the space. **Applicants note that the Examiner did not provide any rebuttal of this argument in his "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Action.**

Furthermore, contrary to the Examiner's assertion in regard to claim 13, Roberts does not teach obtaining a lease for the corresponding service for the selected service advertisement. The Examiner refers to col. 5, lines 19-64, of Roberts. However, neither this portion nor any other portion of Roberts contains any mention of obtaining a lease for a service. Applicants note that the Examiner did not provide any rebuttal of this argument in his "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Action.

Furthermore, contrary to the Examiner's assertion in regard to claim 13, Roberts does not teach sending the lease and the selected service advertisement to the client. The Examiner refers to col. 5, lines 19-64, of Roberts. However, neither this portion nor any other portion of Roberts contains any mention of sending a lease and a selected service advertisement to a client. Applicants note that the Examiner did not provide any rebuttal of this argument in his "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Action.

Furthermore, contrary to the Examiner's assertion in regard to claim 13, Roberts does not teach constructing a gate for the client to access the corresponding service. The Examiner refers to col. 5, lines 19-64, of Roberts. However, neither this portion nor any other portion of Roberts contains any mention of constructing a gate for the client to access the corresponding service. Applicants note that the Examiner did not provide any rebuttal of this argument in his "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Action.

In regard to claim 14, Applicants assert that the rejection is not supported by the cited art for similar reasons as stated above in regard to claim 1. Furthermore, contrary to the Examiner's assertion, Roberts does not teach that a first service is operable to send a message according to the schema for the space service to publish a service advertisement with the space service, wherein the service advertisement comprises information which is usable to access the first service. The web services in Roberts

clearly do not send any messages to a space service. There is clearly no teaching in Roberts of a service that sends a message to a space service according to the schema for the space service to publish a service advertisement for the service that comprises information which is usable to access the service. **Applicants note that the Examiner did not provide any rebuttal of this argument in his "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Action.**

In regard to claims 20, 21, 24 and 25, Applicants assert that the rejection is not supported by the cited art for similar reasons as stated above in regard to claims 8, 9, 12 and 13 respectively.

In regard to claims 26, 33, 34, 37 and 38, Applicants assert that the rejection is not supported by the cited art for similar reasons as stated above in regard to claims 1, 8, 9, 12 and 13 respectively.

Contrary to the Examiner's assertion in regard to claim 39, Roberts does not teach storing a set of information in a space by sending at least one message specified in a schema for the space, wherein the schema specifies a plurality of messages usable to invoke functions of the space. Roberts describes the templates of runtime models in a web services directory. However, the templates of runtime models in Roberts are clearly not stored by sending a message specified by a schema to invoke a function of the space. As described above, the XML schemas of Roberts define how XML data should be interpreted. The XML schemas in Roberts have absolutely nothing to do with specifying messages for invoking functions of a space. **Applicants note that the Examiner did not specifically address this argument in his "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Action.**

Furthermore, contrary to the Examiner's assertion in regard to claim 39, Roberts does not teach a client retrieving the set of information from the space by sending at least one of the messages specified in the schema for the space. In Roberts, clients do not communicate with a space storing information expressed in a data

representation language according to messages specified by a schema. Furthermore, clients in Roberts do not retrieve information expressed in a data representation language from a space. The HTTP requests referred to in Roberts trigger the operation of Roberts web services architecture to perform a runtime generation of a web service application. A client in Roberts does not send a message according to a schema to retrieve a set of information stored from a space.

In the "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Action, the Examiner partially responds to this argument by quoting the following from Roberts: "web service consumers can gain all information about a set of published web services." However, Roberts does not teach that web service consumers gain this information by sending at least one of the messages specified in the schema for the space.

Contrary to the Examiner's assertion in regard to claim 41, Roberts does not teach that the space from which information is retrieved by sending at least one of the messages specified in the schema for the space comprises one or more web pages which are viewable by a web browser. The Examiner refers to col. 4, lines 12-59, of Roberts. However, neither this portion nor any other portion of Roberts contains any mention of a space comprising one or more web pages which are viewable by a web browser, wherein the space stores information retrievable by sending at least one message specified in a schema for the space.

In regard to claims 43 and 45, Applicants assert that the rejection is not supported by the cited art for similar reasons as stated above in regard to claims 39 and 41 respectively.

In regard to claims 47 and 49, Applicants assert that the rejection is not supported by the cited art for similar reasons as stated above in regard to claims 39 and 41 respectively.

In light of the above remarks, Applicants assert that the rejection is not supported by the cited art and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested. Applicants again remind the Examiner that anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim. M.P.E.P. § 2131; *Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co.*, 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984). The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the claims. M.P.E.P. § 2131; *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Information Disclosure Statement:

Applicants note that an information disclosure statement with accompanying Form PTO-1449 was submitted on October 16, 2003. The initialed and signed Form PTO-1449 was returned, however, reference E1 was not initialed. Applicants request the Examiner to carefully consider reference E1 and return a copy of the signed and initialed Form PTO-1449 from this statement. A copy of the previously submitted Form PTO-1449 is enclosed for the Examiner's convenience.

EXAMINER:

DATE CONSIDERED:

EXAMINER: Initial if citation considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609; Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to the patent owner.

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Information Disclosure Statement--PTO 1449 (modified)

PAGE 12/12 * RCVD AT 3/19/2004 3:38:10 PM [Eastern Standard Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-1/4 * DNIS:8729306 * CSID: * DURATION (mm:ss):03-20

PATENT
5181-67400/P4447

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

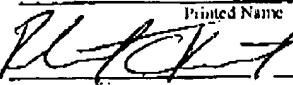
Application No.: 09/653,614
Filed: August 31, 2000
Inventors:
Slaughter, et al.

Title: Mechanism and Apparatus
for URI-Addressable
Repositories of Service
Advertisements and Other
Content in a Distributed
Computing Environment

Examiner: Nguyen, V.
Group/Art Unit: 2126
Atty. Dkt. No: 5181-67400

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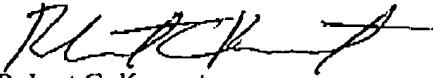
PRACTITIONER'S STATEMENT

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

According to my billing records, I filed the Response to Final Action for the above-captioned application on February 20, 2004 (a copy of the Response is attached). I signed the certificate of mailing and dated it February 20, 2004. I returned the Response and supporting papers (a previously submitted Form PTO-1449 and a return postcard) to my assistant for mailing on February 20, 2004. It is my assistant's standard practice to mail papers having a certificate of mailing on the date indicated in the certificate. My assistant's standard practice is to place the papers in an envelope addressed to the Commissioner of Patents and to give the envelope to the mail clerk, who applies sufficient postage and deposits the mail with the U.S. Postal Service. Therefore, I submit that I have reasonable basis to believe that the Response and supporting documents were mailed on February 20, 2004. Statements above are made according to my personal knowledge.

Respectfully submitted,


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